

Taft to Reassure Business

WILL TELL THE GOOD TRUTHS
NOT TO FEAR.

President Writing a Speech Containing a Message of Cheer to the Commercial World—Will Deliver It at the Republican Club Here To-morrow Night.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—President Taft's speech at the annual dinner of the New York Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria next Saturday night will be in the nature of a message to the big financial and industrial interests of the country. While the President will adhere to what he has said in previous speeches and his special message of January 7 recommending Federal incorporation and amendments to the Interstate commerce law he will endeavor to make clear that he has not started to run amuck in the business world.

There is a possibility that the President may decide to deliver this speech on some other occasion than the New York Republican Club dinner, but he is now engaged in preparing it with the idea of making it then.

Many of the complaints over Mr. Taft's supposed purpose to start a general crusade against trusts and combinations have come from New York, and it was regarded by his friends and advisers as appropriate that his response to these complaints should be answered in that city. The President put in most of this afternoon on the speech, with the idea of having printed copies ready to be distributed through the press associations here Saturday morning, when he will leave Washington for New York.

It was explained to-day that while the speech would not afford comfort to illegal combinations of capital there was nothing in it to make the legitimate business combinations shiver with fear. According to what the President has said to visitors recently his attitude toward the trusts has not undergone a change since his explanation of that attitude in his message of January 7. He regards the promises made in the Republican party platform and his own declarations in the campaign of 1908 as binding on himself and the Republican party and will emphasize that position.

From what became known to-day it is apparent that the President would not have regarded it as necessary to reiterate his ideas with respect to capitalistic combinations if recent developments had not convinced him that in spite of all he has said business interests and a good many people who are in favor of war on trusts do not understand the purposes of his Administration.

Prominent men, recent visitors at the White House, have suggested that he desist from any purpose to engage in a crusade against combinations of capital, industry, and the President gathered from what he heard from these visitors that they were not aware of his true position and decided, it was said to-day, to make known his views in language so clear that they would not be subject to further misunderstanding.

The President has said repeatedly that no thinking man could fail to recognize that great combinations of capital were inevitable in the present day. He has explained that he never intended that his Administration would attempt to destroy or injure all concerns which represented business consolidation or begin any wholesale prosecution of corporations of magnitude merely because they were organizations of that character. The President's position, which he is expected to amplify in his speech in New York, was illustrated in his message of January 7. In that message he said:

It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise to combine their business so as not to violate the prohibitions of the anti-trust law, and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to concentration under one control of large capital and energy. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law. If their actual competitors are small in comparison with the total capital invested, the prospect of new investments of capital by others in such a profitable business is sufficiently near and potential to restrain them in the prices at which they sell their products.

But if they attempt by a use of their preponderating capital and by a sale of their goods temporarily at unduly low prices to drive out of business their competitors, or if they attempt by exclusive contracts with their patrons to prevent the introduction of new competitors, or by other methods of a similar character, to use the largeness of their resources and the extent of their output compared with the total output as a means of preventing competition and of establishing a monopoly and violating the act.

The object of the anti-trust law was to suppress the abuses of business of the kind described. It was not to interfere with a great volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, reduced the cost of production and made its profits thereby, and took no advantage of its size by methods akin to those to stifle competition with it.

I wish to make this distinction as emphatic as possible, because I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the use of the great resources of production which have been and will be affected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management. I do not mean to say that there is not a beyond whole economy of management and where this happens and combination continues beyond this point, the very fact shows intent to monopolize and not to economize.

Further along in the same message the President said:

It is the duty and purpose of the Executive to direct an investigation by the Department of Justice through the Grand Jury or otherwise, into the history, organization and purposes of all the industrial companies with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law.

ARREST DR. HYDE FOR MURDER

SPECIAL GRAND JURY WILL INQUIRE INTO SWOPE CASE.

Accused Physician Gives Bond for \$50,000 and Is Released From Custody—Kansas City Business Men His Surety—All the Libel Suits Are Dismissed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 10.—Dr. B. Clark Hyde, whose wife is a niece of the late Col. Thomas H. Swope, was formally charged in a warrant issued this afternoon by Justice of the Peace Lear at Independence with murder in the first degree in having caused the death of Col. Thomas H. Swope by poison.

Dr. Hyde was arrested in the office of Marshal Joel Hayes at 4 o'clock, and an hour later gave bond in the sum of \$50,000 before Justice Lear. The hearing is set for February 17.

The sureties on the bond are M. D. Scruggs, vice-president of the Kansas City Life Stock Commission Company; E. P. Neal, president of the Southwest National Bank; and Herbert F. Hall, president of the Hall-Baker Grain Company. Frank P. Walsh, John M. Cleary and John D. Lucas, attorneys for Dr. Hyde, joined in signing the bond, which was twice as large as was suggested by Prosecuting Attorney Conkling.

Two hours before the warrant was issued Judge Ralph S. Latahew of the Criminal Court ordered that a special Grand Jury be convened to examine into the death of Col. Thomas H. Swope, Chrisman Swope and other members of the Swope family who died of typhoid fever, including Moust Muntun, who died suddenly in the Swope home.

The Judge gave Sheriff Joel Hayes a list of men to be summoned as a panel from which the special Grand Jury will be chosen.

"I have called a special Grand Jury to investigate the Swope case," said Judge Latahew this afternoon. "Prosecutor Conkling insisted on it. I did not care to be placed in the light of interfering."

"He wants to get to work as quickly as possible, so the Grand Jury has been summoned for Saturday at 9 A. M. This is only fair. The whole city and county are interested in this Swope case. The Coroner's jury has cast a shadow of doubt over Dr. B. C. Hyde."

"If he is innocent it ought to be known. If he is guilty that too ought to be known as soon as possible. Therefore a special Grand Jury will get together and go through the entire Swope case from start to finish. Everybody with any possible connection with the deaths and sickness in the Swope family will be examined."

"When the Grand Jury gets through we will know all that can be known about the death of Col. Thomas H. Swope, and there will be no doubt. If Dr. B. C. Hyde is guilty he will be indicted. If not he will be exonerated."

Judge Latahew said that all other wheels in the Swope investigation will be stopped until the Grand Jury has made its report.

Attorney Frank Walsh in behalf of Dr. Hyde this morning dismissed the libel suit against the Pulitzer Publishing Company, John G. Paxton, Dr. E. I. Stewart and Dr. Frank J. Hall.

The refusal of Dr. Hyde to appear at the Reed offices this morning so that his deposition could be taken in his libel suits for \$500,000 against the Pulitzer Publishing Company and the dismissal by his attorneys of the suit when they learned that an attachment had been issued for Dr. Hyde precipitated the criminal proceedings.

The information was sworn to by John G. Paxton of Indianapolis, the executor of the Swope estate. On the reverse of the warrant was a request by Prosecutor Conkling for an immediate arrest.

Before Prosecuting Attorney Conkling departed for Indianapolis he called Mr. Walsh by telephone and asked him to have Dr. Hyde in the office of County Marshal Joel Hayes at 4 P. M., as he desired to serve a warrant on him at that time.

Mr. Walsh promised to have his client there at the appointed time. Dr. Hyde was notified to come to the Walsh office and Mr. Cleary started out to find bondsman for Dr. Hyde. He was only a few minutes getting the signatures of the three business men who were accepted.

Shortly before 4 P. M. Mr. Walsh brought his client to the Criminal Courts Building. Dr. Hyde was smiling. They hastened to Mr. Conkling's office, where they remained until they were told that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Paxton had returned from Independence and were in the marshal's office.

Prosecutor Conkling handed the warrant to Marshal Hayes and told him Dr. Hyde would be in the office in a few minutes. Dr. Hyde came in a few minutes later accompanied by Attorneys Walsh and Lucas.

"I have here a warrant which I am directed to serve on you, Dr. Hyde. Shall I read it?" Marshal Hayes inquired.

"We waive the reading of the warrant," spoke up Attorney Walsh, and the party, including Dr. Hyde, smiled.

Dr. Hyde and Marshal Hayes entered into a conversation on the weather. The afternoon was delightful, remarked the marshal.

Prosecuting Attorney Conkling and Attorneys Walsh and Lucas drew to one side of the room.

"I have recommended that Justice Lear take a bond of \$25,000 for the appearance of Dr. Hyde at the preliminary hearing which has been set for a week from to-day," said Mr. Conkling.

"That is satisfactory to us," replied Mr. Walsh. "Mr. Cleary is out now and will be here very shortly with a bond that will be good for a million dollars if necessary."

When the bond was satisfactorily arranged Dr. Hyde left the building with his attorneys.

Another claimant for a share in the Swope millions has arisen. She is Mrs. John A. Adams of Blairtown, N. J.

She says she has reason to believe that the dead millionaire was a brother of her father and she has asked J. Allen Prewitt, an attorney in Independence, to investigate for her.

TWO WEEKS IN FLORIDA.
Pennsylvania Railroad Tour leaves New York February 18, 8:30 round trip. Special Pullman train. Seats \$1.00. A. A. 325 Fifth Avenue, New York City.—Ad.

NOTICE TO QUIT TO CONNERS?

Reported Meeting of State Committee Special Call.

A special meeting of the Democratic State committee is to be held within the next few weeks. The call is said to have been signed by thirty-five of the fifty-one members of the committee and was forwarded to Chairman William J. Connors at Palm Beach, Fla.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday the demand for the meeting did not state the purposes for which it was asked, but those who are responsible for the call say that the meeting is the first step to be taken by the majority of the committee to oust Mr. Connors or compel him to resign the chairmanship.

Another rumor heard yesterday was that Mayor Sagar of Poughkeepsie might be chosen as the new chairman. It was said that Mr. Sagar would suit both Mr. Murphy and Thomas M. Osborne, the chairman of the new State Democratic League.

Since the movement was begun to reorganize the Democratic party in this State Mr. Connors has known that an effort would be made to drive him from the head of the committee, but he did not expect that any action to this end would be begun immediately. It was because of this belief that he went to Florida and planned to remain there until March 15. That Mr. Connors will make a vigorous fight against any attempt to depose him is indicated by the fact that word was received in this city yesterday from him that he would leave Florida to-day and be in New York some time to-morrow.

OLD HOUSE COMING DOWN.

First of the London Terrace Buildings to Be Demolished.

London Terrace, the block on the north side of Twenty-third street from Ninth to Tenth avenue, got a great surprise yesterday. Every family in every one of the thirty-eight old fashioned yet stately looking houses is talking about it.

For more than seven years the houses have stood their ground, each with its lawn front guarded against interference by a high iron fence.

It is true that a few of them have been changed from the general aspect of the original design by raising a mansard over the top story, but never before yesterday has a ruthless hand dared to attempt the utter demolition of one of them. So the surprise yesterday was great when workmen began demolishing 401 and 403.

The house at 403 is next to the one on the corner of Ninth avenue. That corner one, 401, beside a twenty-five foot front lot, has a twenty-third street front side on the avenue. A hotel is to be erected on the site.

Some of the residences on London Terrace have been tenanted by the same families for forty years, and there is much apprehension lest this first invasion is the beginning of the end of the Terrace quarter.

Twenty years ago one had to have a pretty snug income to be able to rent a whole residence on the terrace, but of late years several of the houses near Ninth avenue have been occupied by tenants who rent furnished rooms.

USED FORGED R. R. TICKET.

Pennsylvania Politician Sentenced to Penitentiary and to Pay Fine.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Feb. 10.—David A. Wilson, a hotel keeper and politician of Harrisburg, was sentenced by Judge Smith here to-day to \$500 fine, the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months or not more than six years for using a forged ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

During the hunting season Wilson with other Harrisburgers was in this county hunting. When he came to go home he had another man buy a ticket from Gramplan to Clearfield, a distance of twelve miles. When the ticket was presented to the conductor by Wilson it had been changed to a point near Harrisburg, a station the name of which had to be written in.

Wilson admitted using the ticket but said that another man had changed it, although he admitted that he had in his possession at the time acids for the purpose.

Several prominent politicians of Harrisburg came here to-day and testified to his good character for honesty.

Wilson's attorney will ask for a stay pending the hearing of the case before the Superior Court. Pending that action he will remain in the county jail.

OVERCOAT FULL OF LACES

And a Solid Mass of Them in the False Bottom of His Trunk.

Francisco Vitale, a first cabin passenger by the White Star liner Cedric, from the Mediterranean, was somewhat puzzled by the attention that was being paid to him by Deputy Surveyor Alexander McKeon, one of the customs service, Francisco did not know it, but a representative of the Treasury Department in Italy had sent word to this side that Francisco would be worth watching. He was questioned closely and declared that he had nothing dutiable in his baggage or on his person. That is what he was expected to say.

Francisco was then asked to let an inspector examine his overcoat, which was much heavier than the normal. The reason was that the space between the lining and the cloth of the fabric was packed with laces. Also, there were laces hidden in the valve of Francisco, and a pair of diamond earrings and several gold rings were found in his pockets.

Francisco's trunk was a clever creation. Apparently it had been made especially for the use to which it was put. After removing all the trays the inspector worked under Deputy Surveyor McKeon came to what looked like the very bottom of the trunk. It gave no hollow sound when tapped by the knuckles. McKeon put a two foot rule into the trunk, measuring the distance from the bottom to the top edge. Then he put the rule on the outside and found a difference of several inches. It was a plain case of false bottom. This was ripped out and more laces, closely packed, were exposed.

Francisco was held in \$500 bail for examination on Monday.

"PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

The reliable 18-hour train to Chicago, Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York 1:30 P. M. daily. Other fast trains—Ad.

THEO. ROOSEVELT, JR., ENGAGED

TO MISS ELEANOR BUTLER ALEXANDER OF THIS CITY.

She is the Daughter of Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander—Word Came to Col. Roosevelt—Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel Dine With the Alexanders.

Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander of 42 West Forty-seventh street announced yesterday the engagement of her daughter Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, to Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest son of the ex-President. Young Mr. Roosevelt was at Mrs. Alexander's house last evening. He said that the announcement was made at this time because it was the desire of his family to have the engagement known before his mother sails for Europe, which will be in a few days.

She and her daughter Miss Ethel, with a very few intimate friends of the Roosevelts and of Mrs. Alexander, dined last night at Mrs. Alexander's home, and it was then that the announcement was made. After dinner Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel returned to Oyster Bay. Mr. Roosevelt and his fiancée and Mrs. Alexander and some of the guests, altogether less than a dozen, attended the Globe Theatre. The party occupied seats in the front of the body of the house and were unrecognized by most of the audience.

Charles B. Alexander of 4 West Fifty-eighth street, uncle of Miss Alexander, and his wife and daughters, Miss Harriet Alexander and Miss Janet Alexander, were members of the dinner party but did not go on to the theatre.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Col. Roosevelt, his father, did not yet know of the engagement and did not even know that there was to be an engagement. He had just called his father, he said, telling him all about it. He had known Miss Alexander for a number of years, first when the Roosevelt family lived in Madison Avenue, Col. Roosevelt knew of their friendship and approved of it. Mrs. Roosevelt had given her approval before any announcement was made and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth had been apprised of the engagement and had sent her congratulations.

Mr. Roosevelt said the marriage would not take place until the return of his father from Africa. He said the exact date had not yet been decided upon. The young man is still in the employ of the Hartford Carpet Company. He expected to leave the company, he said, and added that there was a possibility that he might be sent by it to some other city to take charge of a branch house, or something like that. He did not know yet, he said, just where he would settle after his marriage.

Miss Alexander is 21 years old. Her mother was Miss Grace Green, one of three daughters of Albert W. Green, a merchant of this city who died ten years ago.

Mrs. Alexander's two sisters are Mrs. Ellis H. Fulton, Jr. (Mary Butler Green) and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman (Alice Green) of Paris. Henry Addison Alexander was the son of Henry M. Alexander of the law firm of Alexander & Green, of which the late Judge Asahel Green was a partner and which was counsel for the Equitable Life. He is a graduate of Princeton and the Columbia law school and was at one time counsellor to our embassy at Paris. He married Grace Green in January, 1888. Eleanor Butler Alexander was born the following December. Mr. Alexander was recently living in Paris, his wife having obtained a divorce.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will be 23 years old on September 13 next. He was the first child born after Col. Roosevelt's marriage with Miss Edith Kermit Carow, the present Mrs. Roosevelt. He inherited from his father a great fondness for vigorous outdoor exercise and both in temperament and looks he is like the former President. During his boyhood he was much in his father's company, and in the President's early years in Washington young Theodore used to go with him on long walks out of the city.

He went to Groton to school in the fall of 1900. Before that he had studied chiefly at home, but his liking for out of door sports quickly brought him up with the rest of the boys. In the winter of 1902 he caught a severe cold, possibly from the habit that the youngsters had of travelling hatless about the school grounds. The cold developed into pneumonia and for days the boy was scarcely expected to live. President Roosevelt left Washington in a hurry in the fear that his son was going to die. He stayed in Groton until he was assured of the likelihood of the boy's recovery.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., entered Harvard with the class of 1900. As soon as he got to Cambridge he went out for the football team and won his place on the freshman eleven. In the game with the Yale freshmen he broke his nose. He played left end. In the fall of his sophomore year he was made a member of the Delta Club, the organization at Harvard which succeeded Delta Kappa Epsilon after the fraternity withdrew its charter from Harvard.

Roosevelt got through Harvard in three years. He was made a member of Porcellian. He left Harvard in the spring of 1903, but he has been considered a member of the class of 1900.

In the fall of 1908 he went to work for the Hartford Carpet Company at Thompsonville, Conn. For a time he worked in overalls. He went at it with the intention of learning the business from the beginning. Gov. Gilley made him a major on his staff. He still goes to work at 6 o'clock in the morning and knocks off at 6 o'clock at night. He wears old clothes on his way to work and smokes a pipe. He is in comfortable lodgings now, having rooms at the home of Robert F. King on Enfield street. He is at present in the weave room, called the moquette carpet room, and is learning how to weave axminster carpets at the loom. He has now been through pretty nearly all the departments of the carpet works. He is a member of the Calumet and Golf clubs in Hartford. The Calumet is a social organization, and occasionally, but not often, he goes there for an evening. Last summer he occasionally played golf. He has been spending Saturdays and Sundays in the city of late.

RETAU, a bracer, the morning after, cures headache. 10 cents at the last—Ad.

MISS GRUENING INDICTED.

Grand Jury Returns True Bill for Rioting Against Society Striker.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—On evidence furnished by the police Miss Martha Gruening, the Smith College graduate arrested January 29 because of activity in the shirtwaist strike, was indicted to-day on the charge of rioting.

She is the first of the society women strikers to be indicted. Fourteen other persons were indicted on charges growing out of the strike.

BURNED TO DEATH UNDER AUTO

Aviator Johannes Killed While Motoring With Mumm of Champagne Fame.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 10.—Mumm of the firm of champagne makers was severely hurt to-day in an automobile accident between Bordeaux and Pau.

MOE IN DEBT TO CONGRERS

BUT THE DEACON SAYS HE'S BEEN PAYING IT OFF.

Owes Senator \$3,000 as Trustee—Bribery Check Not Indorsed—Go-Between's Night Visit to Capital to Refresh His Memory—Stands the Quiz Well.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Deacon Hiram G. Moe of Groton, third man in the Allds-Conger bribery controversy, stood serenely a long quiz to-day. From the Allds point of view his main admissions were that he had been \$6,000 or \$7,000 in debt to some of the Congress and that last night he was conducted through the Assembly chamber and committee rooms, apparently to re-familiarize himself with the scene of the alleged bribery of April 23, 1901.

To-morrow Senator Benn Conger, accuser of Allds, will be the principal witness. Jay Conger, brother of Benn and president of the First National Bank of Groton, was on the stand a few minutes late this afternoon to prove by the books of the bank that a check for \$5,500 had been cashed by Moe on April 22, 1901, as alleged by Senator Conger.

This afternoon detectives for Senator Conger discovered at Auburn corroborative evidence of the return trip alleged to have been made by Senator Conger with Moe on the day of the alleged bribery, April 23, 1901. On a dusty upper shelf in the office of Proprietor Thomas F. Dignum of the Osborne House they found the hotel register for the month of April, 1901, and on the page for April 23 appear the signatures of Benn Conger and H. G. Moe, with the assignment of room 13 made by Night Clerk Harry Caney.

The detectives informed Mr. Conger's attorneys of their find and had the register placed in the hotel safe. In the spring of 1901 the last train for Groton on the Lehigh valley road left at 5 P. M. Senator Conger and Mr. Moe missed the connection and were forced to remain here overnight.

Whether testifying as to the serenity of his home life in the village of Groton, where he has been deacon and trustee of his church for twenty years and village treasurer for seven or eight terms, or being hammered by Mr. Littleton, Mr. Moe withstood to-day's ordeal with fortitude. When he left the chair somebody asked how he had liked it.

"It's only natural that a man would have to undergo that treatment," replied Moe, "when he had that kind of testimony to offer. But I'm not fatigued, nervous or excited and I'll be right here on the ground when they want me back on the stand again."

The feature of Moe's testimony to-day was his narration of loans he had from the Conger banks and the Conger brothers individually, aggregating between \$7,000 and \$10,000, which culminated in the Congers individually having title to every piece of property that Moe owned. Moe did not hesitate to tell how he negotiated his own check for \$1,500 with the bank of which he was cashier, with no security.

Not an admission that there was anything irregular in any of the transactions could be had from Moe. He had the attitude of a man who was entitled to sympathy rather than criticism because of these unfortunate financial circumstances, which he attributed in part to outside business loans from the bank wherein he assumed the loss.

Senator Allds's counsel looked at each other in wonderment this afternoon when through a casual reference to the \$6,500 check drawn in the name of Frank Conger by H. G. Moe, as secretary, upon the First National Bank of Groton for the alleged purpose of getting the bribery fund, it was discovered that the check had been honored by the Groton bank without the indorsement of Moe or Frank Conger. On the face of the check was the usual rubber stamp in red ink, showing the check had been paid by the bank, but it was admitted by Deacon Moe that the check should not have been honored without the indorsement on the back.

CHECK PAID WITHOUT INDORSEMENT.

Apparently Conger and his attorneys knew of this deficiency in the check, for as soon as it was pointed out to-day they produced the original books of the bank and showed entries in the journal and draft register which they said indicated that the \$6,500 check had been honored and charged to Frank Conger's account, and that two \$3,000 drafts had been issued in part satisfaction thereof. The \$500 balance was paid in cash.

There was quite a commotion over this discovery and Senator Allds's attorneys scanned the bank records with avidity. They found that the bank had issued on the day it gave Moe the \$6,000 bribery drafts another \$6,000 draft, credited to one of Frank Conger's bridge companies. This discovery was made at the end of the afternoon session. The incident had not been fully disposed of when an adjournment was taken at 5 o'clock until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

MOE'S NIGHT VISIT TO ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS.

It developed upon the cross-examination of Moe that last night he and one of Senator Conger's attorneys inspected the Assembly chamber after it was supposed to be closed. The attorney showed Moe where the Assembly clock room was, leading him from there out into the corridor leading to the parlor and Ways and Means Committee room "to give Moe the proper sense of the location of things," Mr. Littleton said.

Moe also admitted that before coming to the Senate chamber this morning he and Senator Conger visited the rooms at 67 Jay street, where Conger lived during the session of 1901 and where the bribery money was put into the three envelopes.

Moe said he did not recognize the house from the outside, but that when he reached the two rooms Senator Conger used to occupy he knew he was in the right house because he recognized the little closet in which he placed the satchel of money when he went to sleep on that memorable night.

Despite objections of opposing counsel, Deacon Moe also was permitted to refresh his memory by reference to railroad time tables of 1901 and thus he indicated the hours his train left Groton and reached Syracuse.

THOSE VEILED NAMES ALMOST APPAR.

Allds's attorneys intimated openly to

IMPORTER ARRESTED

For Complicity With Customs Employee Who Is Not Accused.

Pietro Larini of the importing and commission firm of Larini & Co. of 2 Stone street was arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Henkel on the charge of complicity with William Hutchinson, an assistant customs weigher, and others in a conspiracy to defraud the Government by making false invoices and underweighing. The complaint is made by G. F. Lamb of the law division of the customs service, who says that on July 27, 1907, Larini paid money to Hutchinson while the latter was acting in his official capacity.

Larini gave \$2,500 bail for examination. Although the charge is complicity, Hutchinson is not accused of anything and it is understood is not going to be.

VANDERBILT GIVES \$100,000.

Sends Yale a Check for That Sum as Part of Subscription.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 10.—Yale officials announced to-night that they had just received an additional check of \$100,000 from Alfred G. Vanderbilt of New York. This is to go toward general university endowment and is part of a subscription of \$200,000 for this purpose. Mr. Vanderbilt has thus far contributed \$170,000 and plans to complete the amount before the close of the present fiscal year.

It was also learned that Prof. Albert S. Cook of the English literature department at Yale, formerly a professor in the University of California, has presented the latter university with \$10,000 to establish an annual prize in poetry in commemoration of his deceased wife, the prize to be known as the Emily Chamberlain Cook prize in poetry.

TO EXCLUDE JAPANESE.

Bill Restricts the Entry Into This Country of Asiatic Races.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—By a unanimous vote a bill introduced by Representative Hayes of California intended to restrict the entry into this country of the laboring classes of Japanese and other Asiatic races was favorably reported to the House to-day and recommended for passage.

The principal clause of the measure provides for the exclusion of persons "who, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States unless they are merchants, teachers, students or travellers for curiosity or pleasure." The section of the Revised Statutes mentioned defines eligible aliens as free white persons or Africans by nativity or descent.

A mutual agreement between Japan and the United States restricts the coming to this country of Japanese laborers, but it has been anticipated for some time that the Immigration Committee would urge legislation to take the place of this temporary arrangement.

DIKE'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

Michael, Czar's Brother, Takes as Wife Woman Three Times Divorced.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—A flutter has been caused in court circles on its becoming known that Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's only brother, had secretly married a lady who had been divorced three times.

The Grand Duke's attachment for her has been known for some time, and they have been seen together frequently in restaurants in Moscow, but a morganatic alliance was not suspected by the public until to-day, although it was apparently known by the imperial family.

The Czar is reported to be very angry over the affair, and the Dowager Czarina, who lately returned from Copenhagen, refused to see Michael when she arrived here. The Grand Duke is now commanding a cavalry regiment at Orel.

VACATION TO MARRY.

Secretary of War Appealed to on Behalf of Young Engineer.

William N. Thom, a young engineer who had made arrangements to marry his sweetheart, Charlotte V. Morris, to-morrow, was transferred from one part of the Canal Zone to another, where he was told that he could not get off to attend his own wedding in this city. Miss Morris was much put out about it and she started her friends working in her behalf to obtain a leave of absence for Bill as she called him in her letter to one of her friends. The influence was strong enough to induce Secretary of